

# THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 26

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From *The Greener*, July 9.

## THE FIRST INTRODUCTION OF COFFEE AND COFFEE-HOUSES INTO EUROPE.

Coffee is believed to have been introduced into Venice about the year 1615. In 1644 it was known at Marseilles, M. de la Haye having taken with him some of the coffee-beans from Constantinople, with vessels and an apparatus for making the beverage. The traveller Thebenot was among the first to introduce into Paris the custom of taking coffee after dinner, and he had few imitators until ten years after—about 1668—when the coffee parties of the Turkish ambassador at Paris brought the beverage into fashion. A *café* was opened for the sale of the beverage in 1671, by an Armenian of the name of Pascal. The enterprise did not succeed, however, on account of the heterogeneous company that met there. A few years later, Procope, a Florentine, became known as an arbiter of taste in such matters, and prepared a splendid saloon, at which the rank and fashion of the French capital used to assemble.

The *Correspondencia de España* of Madrid, of May 17, tells us how coffee and coffee-houses were first introduced into Vienna. Considerable historical interest attaches to the little sketch of this first appearance of coffee in central Europe, and we shall briefly recapitulate the facts:

About 1674 Toekoei, a Hungarian nobleman of great talent and energy, caused his countrymen to rise against the Austrians, and at the head of a numerous army of insurgents he finally succeeded in expelling them, after a series of victorious exploits, in 1781. Louis XIV, as well the Turkish Sultan, assisted him in this undertaking, and the latter, under plea of Hungary being held to pay him an annual tribute under a previous arrangement, caused an army of 200,000 men to invade Hungary, and subsequently Austria proper, under the command of the Grand Vizier, Cara Mustapha, who soon laid siege to the capital, Vienna. The latter seemed to be lost, and Western civilization once more trembled in the balance. The Austrian court fled to Linz, but the citizens of Vienna, under the capable command of Rudiger von Staremberg, repelled successfully all storming by the Turks upon the ramparts of the city during sixty days, until at length the imperial army, under Charles of Lorraine, together with a Polish army under the celebrated warrior, John Sobiesky, came to the rescue, giving battle to Cara Mustapha under the very walls of Vienna. A brilliant victory fell to the lot of the combined Christian forces; the rout of the Turks was complete and crushing. They left behind an immense booty, and the Sultan was so enraged about this inglorious defeat that he caused Cara Mustapha to be arrested during his retreat and beheaded. Charles of Lorraine recaptured one Hungarian stronghold after another, and finally the insurgents were compelled to surrender Ofen, the capital, which had been garrisoned by the Turks during 146 years. This put an end to the independence of Hungary, which ceased to be an elective monarchy, and became part and parcel of the dominions of the house of Hapsburg, which

sway it has been unable to shake off since. This conquest was terminated in 1687, but soon again the Turks appeared, in order to mend, if possible, their fallen fortunes, but they were defeated during the war which followed by the greatest captains then living, Charles of Lorraine, Prince Eugene, and Louis of Baden, in the battles of Salancken, 1691, and Zenta, 1697, till in 1699 Turkey was obliged to submit to the unfavorable terms of the peace of Carlowitz, which gave to Austria all Transylvania and the country between the Danube and Theiss. Toekoei, the insurgent chief, died in exile in 1705.

While Vienna was beleaguered in 1683 George Kulczycky, a young Pole of twenty-three years, offered Von Staremberg to communicate with the Austrian commander then approaching, assuming disguise for the purpose. He was permitted to do so, but was captured by the Turks, who would have strung him up as a spy but for his presence of mind. He told the Turkish commander that he was a citizen of Belgrade, and came to make a contract for army supplies with him. While still in the Turkish camp he ascertained the precise position of the imperial army approaching, and in some shape or another managed to slip through the Turkish lines back into Vienna, communicating to Von Staremberg what he had heard. The latter thereupon took his measures, and during a successful *sortie* combined his operations with those of the imperial army outside in such a manner that the battle then commenced ended in the brilliant victory we have alluded to.

After the battle the joint commanders sent for the brave Polish youth and asked him what he wanted in compensation for his heroic deed. His answer was that he would be content with receiving all the coffee from among the booty left behind by the Turks, as it was his intention to open a first-class coffee-house with this stock of the precious bean. This modest request was of course granted him; the camp was ransacked for the bags of coffee in it, which proved to be numerous. The municipal council of the rescued capital then generously tendered the Pole as a gift a home in the suburb of Leopoldstadt, where Kulczycky installed himself. The popularity of this brave man, soon caused the Viennese to flock to his coffee-house; he began to prosper, and transferred it gradually to better locations, finally to the schlossergasse. There he opened a *café*, under the sign of the Blue Bottle, in memory of the fact that being wounded during the siege his intended poured a healing balsam on his wounds from a blue colored bottle. George Kulczycky died in good circumstances at the head of his *café* in 1703.

During the two hundred years which followed these thrilling events in central Europe, coffee has become pretty much throughout the world an article of prime necessity, while the Turks who first introduced it into Europe have, from a formidable power, sunk to a position of insignificance, and may be swept back into Asia and Africa at the final settlement of the Eastern question, perhaps ere this century comes to a close.

## THE RIO AND SÃO PAULO CRICKET MATCH.

The first of the annual matches between these clubs was played on the ground of the former, in the Rua do Paysandú, on the 7th and 8th inst., and resulted in the home team winning with eight wickets to spare. This easy victory may be accounted for by the fact that the São Paulo eleven were of a very uneven quality, possessing a most decided "tail," and from the style of their fielding giving the idea that they had not been in the habit of playing together regularly. We are informed that several of their best men were unable to come down, so that it is probable that in the return match a much better fight will be made.

The first day was showery, which also told against the São Paulo men, the ground becoming slippery and several of them playing without spikes. On the 2nd day the ground was in capital order, and the home bowlers being decidedly on the wicket the visitors were quickly disposed of for 55 runs, or a total on both innings of 113, leaving Rio only 31 to get to win, which they accomplished with the loss of two wickets.

The fielding on the São Paulo side was remarkable for the number of catches made, Springatt distinguishing himself especially, while the long-stopping of Miller was exceptionally good. The Rio fielding was a little loose at first, but improved afterwards, the junior member of the eleven, Close, in particular being noticeable for his neat, smart style. We subjoin the score:

S. PAULO		RIO	
Jones, b. Fitzhugh...	6 Not out.....	4	8
J. Kennedy, run out...	6 c. Freeland, b. James...	8	
Miller, do.....	1 c. Wigg, b. do..	5	
T. Kennedy, c. Close,			
b. Fitzhugh.....	4 b. Youle.....	10	
Harrison, not out...	17 b. James.....	7	
Reise, run out.....	3 b. n. n. b. Fitzhugh...	0	
Williams, do.....	3 b. Fitzhugh.....	7	
Mellor, b. Fitzhugh...	0 b. Youle.....	1	
Corbett, b. Youle...	3 hit wicket, b. Youle..	3	
Springatt, c. Sapte b.			
Fitzhugh.....	4 b. Youle.....	5	
Wrigg, b. Youle.....	1 b. do.....	0	
Extras.....	10 Extras.....	5	
Total....	58	Total....	55
RIO			
Rolinson, b. Reise...	5 Not out.....	8	
Tatam, c. Williams, b.			
Reise.....	13 b. Reise.....	9	
Cox, c. Springatt, b.			
Kennedy.....	8		
Peake, c. dob. Miller,			
Freeland, c. Kennedy			
b. Miller.....	14 c. Harrison b. Reise...	2	
Wigg, l. b. w., b. Reise		0	
Sapte, b. Reise.....	14		
Youle, c. Springatt b.			
Miller.....	9		
Fitzhugh, b. Miller...			
Close, not out.....	1 Not out.....	4	
James, b. Reise.....			
Extras.....	12 Extras.....	8	
Total....	83	Total....	31

On the evening of the 8th a dinner was given by the cricket club of Rio de Janeiro to their guests, the São Paulo eleven, at the Hotel de Eiras, Botafogo. Some forty plates were laid and as many cricketers applied themselves with willing appetite to the viands gracefully set upon a tastefully-decorated table. The usual toasts were proposed, and

speeches were made by Mr. Unwin, proposing the "São Paulo Eleven," responded to by Mr. Peter Miller; by Mr. Cox, Mr. Fitzhugh, Mr. Reise, and Mr. Corbett in response to various personal toasts. Mr. R. Kinsman Benjamin responded for "the press" in a graceful little speech. Mr. Unwin proposed "the ladies" in a witty speech. The chairman, Mr. Sapte, presided with dignity, supported by Mr. Peter Miller, captain of the São Paulo eleven, and by Mr. Unwin.

### THE REGATTA.

Interest in out-door sports is constantly increasing in this city. The day for the annual Regatta of the Guanabare Club had originally been fixed for Thursday the 8th. inst., but the atmospheric premonitions being unfavorable selection was made of the following Sunday, a day not usually selected by the people most devoted to out-door sports for their public contests. However, they order these things differently in France, as they do in Brazil. When they wish to emphasize a theatrical performance with extra stress, Sunday is always selected, and the Emperor and Empress are generally present. The horse races rarely occur on any other day—unless it happens to be a saint's day—and the imperial head of the nation often "assists." On Sunday last the Emperor was expected at the regatta, but disappointed the "grave and reverend seigniors" of the committee in waiting by going to the horse race instead. Thousands of people lined the crescent-shaped shore of the beautiful bay of Rio's pet suburb—Botafogo—and the smooth surface of the almost mountain-enclosed water was dotted with every description of craft from the lateen-sail falua, to the trim man-of-war's boat, all gaily decorated;—here and there a tug-boat puffed its black smoke energetically and darted from point to point as if in impatient search of some one to hurry up the starting of the racers. Here and there, along shore, a brass band, gifted with lungs apparently reserved for the occasion, made the valleys reverberate with discordant sounds, much to the delight of the juvenile population of African descent who were present in their usual strength.

Race No. 1.—The *Guararema* got well away at the start; superior rowing, however, on the part of the gig of the German man-of-war *Victoria* enabled her to win by a boat's length.

Race No. 2.—Confusion and loss of 20 minutes time in starting; then two boats fouled and were ruled out. *Ferrabras* won easily.

Race No. 3.—Made a good start, spoilt by a subsequent foul, ending, however, by *Zondero* winning gracefully.

Race No. 4.—Bad start and uninteresting race. *Camões* got away by two boats length and kept this distance to the winning post.

Race No. 5.—Won easily by the boat of the Brazilian man-of-war *Purus*. The *Victoria* having, only too evidently, an inferior boat.

Race No. 6.—Contest between a crew of the military college and a crew of the naval college in which the military boys rowing the whole course most spiritedly and winning by an energetic spurt. This was the most interesting race of the day.

Race No. 7.—Crew of boat "XX" was the favorite, but *Pampeiro* won gracefully, though not without effort.

Race No. 8.—Simply "a walk over the course" by *Orlinda*.

Race No. 9.—From the start this race was in the hands of the boat of the *Club Gymnástico Português*, while the boat representing the *Regatta Club* came in a bad second.

The day was everything that could be

desired as to weather, and we must congratulate our national friends on the improvement they are annually making in the manly art of rowing.

From the *Gazeta de Notícias*, Sept. 13th.

### NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

We received the following lines yesterday from the illustrious Dr. Ladislau Netto, which we insert with pleasure, and in which he shows himself to be highly enthusiastic over the auspicious endeavors of the Associação Industrial:

The continental exposition projected for the beginning of the coming year in the city of Buenos Aires cannot fail to attract all our attention. In an equal measure it should awaken in the soul of our industries the greatest desire to have Brazil brilliantly represented by the many ramifications of her industry, in the heart of that active capital, which, just across the Plate, is our neighbor, so near at hand that the throbs of her endless labor seem to alternate or harmonize with the beatings of our forges, as if of their own accord the two people desired to imitate the workings of two neighboring beehives, so like two sisters in the structure of their buildings and in the murmuring and harmonious labor of their workmen.

We will speak one truth though which is not known to all our fellow countrymen: that is, that the Argentine Republic knows very little about us, for we have never cared to take the pains to inform her of what we know.

Another truth of which many of us are ignorant, or rather another illusion in which nearly all of us profess to believe, is in the fact that while our troops, during the war, gave proof there of their undisputed courage, of their unsurpassed bravery, they did not succeed in leaving in all the valley of the Plate the pleasant impressions and edifying footprints of an illustrious and industrious people, such as we are proud of being.

Those brave men, like the ancient cohorts of Caesar in transalpine Gaul, counted in their ranks both Greeks and Romans of noble sentiments and of lofty intellectual culture, though these characters were rare in the columns of the Numidians and the other rude combatants, of whose uncultured nature we who saw them embark for the battle fields, have more than sufficient knowledge.

Not even though we might have desired it, would it have been possible to exact of such people, so hastily mustered into service, that which had not been given them.

But now, our wishes are to be satisfied. The new exposition has come at the proper moment to invite us—us, neighbors and friends that we are—to fraternize, not with the deadly instruments of war upon which, through contempt of humanity and the caprice of a few tyrants civilized nations still rely, but with the life-giving arms of industry which science illumines.

Then let us substitute the foolish pride of oligarchy which makes of every man an executioner, an ignoble and contemptible instrument for the extermination of his own brothers, with the praiseworthy love belonging to the democratic societies which possess in every citizen a factor of activity and energy, a productive instrument of the moral evolution of free and cultured people.

In this new and most noble kind of intelligent war in which he conquers who most labors—august battles, whose peans of victory even the conquered himself sings as he smiles, knowing that the trophies of the conqueror do not consist of the secret tears of routed enemies but of the open applause of contending friends.

On the contrary these are struggles in which what we would call reverses, are the stimulants to growth and to the greater perfectibility of human industries.

So, too, fortunately, together with the majority of the population of this capital, it is understood and comprehended by the Associação Industrial of Rio de Janeiro—a collective individuality as honoring to us in the broad sphere of its labor as an illustrious academy can be in the orbit of its transcendent investigations.

But this association needs the aid of all Brazilians, for working alone, without any subsidized delegation from the government, whose support however, the present worthy minister of agriculture will not allow to be wanting, it could so little realize without such aid.

Nor do we believe that any industrious man in this empire would refuse such aid, but rather that he will hasten to lend it; for not from this well-deserving corporation, but from him and from his industry must come new resources to broaden the horizon for national exportation, and the establishing of transactions of commercial activity upon which, later on, the greatest consumption of our products must depend.

We all foresee, from what interests us in this great industrial *feita*, what light will surely and suddenly show to the eyes of this brother people some vague outlines in our national individuality which they see in a kind of penumbra, the more obscure and confused for having been represented so much more dense and cloudy by inadmissible prejudices, inexplicable hesitation, and fantastic fears.

Let us expunge now and forever the groundless and infantile passions which have left us as coy and distant as some capricious children, estranged for the time by piques common to such children.

No; these petty sentiments certainly suit us no longer. We are both already in full manhood, and the manly encounters and tournaments of the present age are controversies of intelligence and labor. Forward, then, noble workers of intelligence; joyfully take your posts, intelligent promoters of labor!

We regret to say that no prosy English translation of the foregoing can do justice to the fervid rhetoric of the illustrious director of the Museu Nacional. The enthusiasm and illimitable patriotism of the appeal, however, are so great and so intense that we feel compelled to place the nearest approximation which our matter-of-fact language affords, at the disposal of our readers. There may not be reality in all that is said, there may be even some confusion of mind in the reference to beehives, forges, and the Greeks and Romans; but it should be remembered that all these are admissible figures of speech which represent the ideal rather than the real. After this appeal there can be but one result: Brazil must make a brilliant and successful display, or rude people will be vexing Dr. Netto with some very embarrassing questions as to what he meant.—Eds. News.

### THE ABOLITION OF THE ADVANCE WAGES SYSTEM.

On the 1st of August the Seamen's Advance Note System was practically abolished in Great Britain. There will probably be some drawbacks experienced at first and possibly cases of individual hardship may be caused by it, but considering the spirit of the law, it is undoubtedly one of the best measures possible for benefiting the merchant marine. There have been doubts expressed as to whether it is possible to make a successful change in the wages system, without losing entirely all the advantages that are claimed for the advance note plan. But it is quite possible to do so. The means to that end are those now adopted in England. While they may seem to the sentimentalist heroic in their treatment, they will, if retained, permanently secure far better results for the sailor and his employer than ever could be gained by allowing advance notes. As this new law was not enacted without opposition, it is probable that a thorough trial of it will be made before complaints

against it will have any weight. As close consideration has been given to all that can be said for and against it, there is every reason to hope that the advance note system is killed in England. And it is to be hoped further that this good example will be followed by the United States. Efforts have been attempted here with that end in view, and a petition will be made during the next session of Congress to have our advance wages system abolished. That this is the only means of any value that would succeed in rooting out many evils in our merchant service has been shown time and again. The cause of much of the deterioration and evils of the service have been traced directly to the bad effect of the advance wages system. It is used by corrupt men for their own bad ends without any regard for the ruin of the sailor which the process involves. And it will always be perverted to such uses in spite of all guards to prevent it. Whatever may be said in favor of the system, in its practical application it does more injury than good.

The advance is supposed to give the sailor an opportunity of procuring a new outfit, of leaving some money with his family and of paying for lodgings should he return from a voyage with little money. This was doubtless the original intention. And no objections would be made to the plan were it carried out only on the above good and apparently satisfactory basis. But practically it has miserably failed in all these. A very small portion of the advance ever goes for any good purpose. In most cases none of it is used in that way. It is simply an aid to prodigious dissipation on shore, and most of it finds the way into the sailor landlord's pocket in payment of outrageous charges for lodgings and unnecessary services. The blood money villainy, which we have exposed repeatedly, is an offspring of this system, and is an example of some of the evils of which it is the parent. Indeed there are no advantages in the system, for the evils that it causes not only smother the good, but multiply the dangers. The only advantage that ever could be claimed for it is that it gives the sailor some ready money at the beginning of his voyage, but this is offset by the fact that it leaves him the less money to take at the end. A sailor, just discharged and with the money in his pocket, may save some of it, but the chances of his doing so are gone when the landlord collects it for him when he ships. As it is now he will never study economy as long as he can obtain an advance. But when he cannot get that and his landlord throws him out after his earnings are spent, he will be more careful. Imprudence has been fostered in him by the advance system. It gives the landlord a chance to tap Jack's pockets twice—when he lands and before he goes to sea. The sailor when he finds that money is not obtained as easily as heretofore, will learn in time to do better. But this will be when the United States follow the example of England and abolish the advance note system. By doing that, a general system will be established which cannot but act upon the merchant services of both countries to their mutual benefit, for then, the shiftless and lazy would not be kept in the trade to the advantage of the lodging-house keeper, and the merchant service would be filled with a better class of men—men who would learn to be sailors.—*New York Maritime Register*, August 3.

There have been so many fruitless complaints made of the villainy growing out of this advance wages system that it seems idle to say anything further. And yet, the abuses are so great and the wrongs so many that there is no other course than reiterating both complaint and protest. No one who has ever looked into the practical workings of the system can have failed to note how little benefit the sailor ever gets out of it. The spoils generally go to the lodging-house keeper, and not unfrequently, we regret to say, to the public officials who are appointed to protect seamen against wrong. We hope the American public will keep up the agitation until this unjust and obnoxious law is finally abolished. The records of the State Department at Washington contain evidence enough to condemn the system forever.

It is said that iron or steel immersed in a solution of carbonate of potash or soda for a few minutes, will not rust for years, not even when exposed to a damp atmosphere.

MORE than eight hundred thousand acres of land have been reclaimed from the water in Holland since the beginning of the sixteenth century, and the work still goes on at the rate of about eight acres per day. Since 1850 the lake of Haarlem has been drained, and now the Zuider Zee is to be pumped out, which will surpass all previous endeavors.



## PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The abolition movement is gaining strength in Pará.

—The August customs receipts at Rio Grande do Norte amounted to 8,582\$781.

—The subscriptions for a central usine at Maranhão have reached the total of 202,000\$.

—The president of Ceará has designated the 4th of November next for the election of deputies to the provincial assembly of 1882-83.

—The July receipts of the Mantos custom house amounted to 29,156\$280, of which 23,436\$260 were from imports and 3,320\$330 from exports.

—The materials for the S. Thomé lighthouse have arrived at S. João da Barra. Tenders are invited for conveying the same to the site selected by the government.

—The municipal council of Parahyba do Sul has authorized a contract for the public illumination of that place. The contractor named is Sr. Manoel Cardoso de Mello.

—A fight between two laborers at S. Jeronymo, Rio Grande do Sul, on the 25th ult., resulted in the death of one of them from a knife thrust. The assassin was afterwards captured.

—Business in the province of Piahy is reported to be a most deplorable state. There is nothing to sell, consequently there is restricted ability to buy. Business is totally paralyzed.

—The August receipts of Bahia custom house amounted to 864,680\$694 for the national treasury, and 91,504\$134 for the provincial treasury. The receipts of the general *receptoría* were 33,997\$864 and of the provincial 45,320\$735.

—An official investigation of the tax collector's office at Santarém, province of Pará has proved a defalcation on the part of the collector, José Olympio Fernandes, to the amount of 14,642\$737. Orders have been issued for the arrest of the dishonest official.

—The sum of 1,000,000\$ was subscribed in two hours in the Pará Exchange on the 18th ult., for the organization of a new insurance company to be known as the "Grão Pará." A new company, to be known as the "Commercial," with a capital of 1,500,000\$, had been organized only a few days before.

—A well-known planter of Pomba, Minas Geraes, Sr. José Martins, was assassinated by one of his slaves on the night of the 2nd instant. The slave entered the room where he was sitting, and shot him. The assassin was captured, and is now imprisoned at Ubaí.

—The official emancipation of slaves in Ceará is receiving great assistance from the slave-owner themselves, particularly in the matter of valuations. In the municipality of Sobral 21 slaves were classified for emancipation at a valuation of only 6,407\$383. Quixeramobim and Boa Viagem 32 slaves at 8,984\$400, accompanied by some 30 *ingenhos*. In Apurizal the classification value was only a little in excess of 100\$ each.

—The province of Amazonas possesses 5 private and 75 public schools. Of the public schools 53 are giving instruction and 22 are at present closed. Of those in operation 32 are for males, 19 for females, and two are for both sexes. The total school population of the province is 1,918, of which 1,239 are males and 679 are females. Besides these, the capital possesses one lyceum with 30 pupils, one seminary with 42 pupils, and one private college with 26 pupils.

—The *Gazeta*, of Lorena, São Paulo, began keeping account of the coffee export from that municipality at the beginning of September, 1880. The export by months during one year were as follows: September (1880) 114,758 kilograms, October 76,781, November 144,522, December 154,389, January (1881) 91,463, February 120,715, March 73,879, April 114,346, May 52,585, June 26,865, July 38,250, August 85,236; total for the year 1,093,789 kilograms.

—The new slave registry law of Ceará, No. 1,937, of August 5, requires the registration of every slave brought into that province within 15 days from the time of entry, and also the registration of every slave transference, whether by gift, purchase, etc., within the province. On all slaves introduced into the province, except through inheritance and judicial decision, a tax of 1,000\$ will be imposed, and upon the transference of ownership within the province a tax of 50\$ will be similarly collected. These taxes must be paid within one month under penalty of a fine of one half the registered value.

## RAILROAD NOTES.

—The Leopoldina railway will transport gratuitously all articles for the projected national exposition.

—The June receipts of the Baturité railway amounted to 16,380\$558, and the expenditures to 13,678\$027.

—The number of passengers carried on the Campinas tramway line during the month of August was 12,366.

—The July receipts of the Paulista railway amounted to 144,876\$230, and the expenditures to 60,921\$380, leaving a surplus of 83,954\$850.

—It is announced that the Caracara railway loan, recently placed in London, was subscribed for to an amount four times greater than the sum specified.

—The concession of a railway privilege to José Alves Barbosa, Jr., and others, for a line from Mamanguape, Parahyba, to the village of Acary, Rio Grande do Norte, has been extended to a period of 90 years. The date of the original concession is February 5, 1881.

—The S. Fidelis railway company has asked a modification in the terms of its privilege from the provincial government of Rio de Janeiro, by which its point of departure may be the left bank of the Rio Parahyba as is the case with the S. Antonio de Padua line. The petition has been granted.

—The semi-annual report of the Mogyana railway directors shows that the receipts of that line during the first half of the present year amounted to 438,018\$420, and the expenditures to 261,872\$539, leaving a surplus of 176,145\$881. A dividend of 7800 per share was declared. The capital of the company has been elevated to 5,100,000\$.

—The annual report of the Villa Isabel tramway directors, of this city, shows that for the fiscal year ending June 30 last, the receipts, expenditures and balances were as follows:

	receipt	expenditure	surplus
1st semester	270,942\$814	193,948\$140	76,994\$674
2nd do	275,912 320	175,562 861	100,349 459
	546,855 134	369,511 001	177,344 133

The total number of passengers carried was 3,196,936, of which 160,520 were at the fare of 300 reis, 1,548,660 at 200 reis, 1,378,789 at 100 reis, 56,915 gratuitous, and 12,052 special.

—The English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited, has issued a prospectus for a debenture loan for 500,000\$ for the União Mineira railway, at par, bearing interest payable half yearly at 6½ per cent. per annum. The loan is secured by mortgage on the whole of the company's property, revenue and interest guaranteed by the provincial government of Minas Geraes, which last alone amounts to 210,000\$ per annum. This first class railway has constructed 82 kilometers of its line with a paid up capital of 2,409,270\$ and the net amount of the first year's working, when only the first section was opened to traffic during the first six months, was 86,021\$184, a sum much more than sufficient to pay interest and redemption of the loan for one year. The present loan is for the purpose of extending the line. A safer or more desirable investment could hardly be met with. Under these circumstances it is unnecessary to say the loan was fully subscribed at once.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, September 1.

—The winter is virtually over and warm days are becoming not uncommon.

—The amount of land sown in wheat and maize will show an increase on any previous year.

—The minister of finance will shortly present a message to Congress asking for a supplementary credit to cover back debts withal.

—News from the camps are good. The wool clip of the coming season will be large and of a much better quality than last year.

—Eight leagues of land in the 1st section of national lands from Cordoba sold at \$105,000 per league, the highest price we have quoted for similar lands.

—We are happy to announce that the contract for the continuation of the water and drainage works of the city has been concluded with Mr. Bateman, which is a guarantee of thoroughness.

—Affairs in Montevideo are critical. The revolt, begun previous to our last review, has not been followed up by further battles, but there is every probability of a sharp struggle between the government, now virtually led by General Santos, minister of war, and Ex-Dictator Latorre, with the chances in favor of the latter.

—The law for the coining of money in the republic was sanctioned on Tuesday, August 30. The gold coins are to be the *Argentino*, worth 5 hard dollars, and the *medio Argentino* worth half that amount. The silver coins are to be worth one hard dollar, fifty, twenty and ten cents; and the copper, two and one cents. The following are to be the sizes of these coins: *El Argentino* of 23 millimeters: ½ do 19 do; *Peso fuerte* do 37 do; 54 centavos do 30 do; 20 do 23 do; 10 do 18 do; copper of 2 centavos do 30 do; 1 do 25 do.

—Referring to the visit of Latorre to Buenos Aires, *El Nacional*, of last evening (Aug. 25), has the following: "Latorre arrived here from Curientes, by the *Rio Branco* from Cuyaba on the morning of the 18th. Maintaining the strictest 'cognito' he landed and took up his abode at a modest looking house in Calle Santa Fe, near Mr. Lum's. He and a group of followers subsequently took passage for Paysandú in one of the river steamers, disguised as Basque peons. Colonel Vasquez, Latorre's ex-minister of war, took ship with another group on Tuesday, (August 30) at Quilmes."

From The Grocer, New York, July 9.

## THE COFFEE AND SUGAR PRODUCING COUNTRIES.

## CENTRAL AMERICA.

Nowhere has such an impulse been given to coffee planting since the great rise in October, 1871, as has been the case in Central America, especially in Costa Rica and Guatemala.

Costa Rica has for its president General Tomas Guardia, a man of great energy and a good statesman, who rules the country as a sort of dictator. Guatemala is similarly governed by Lieutenant General Rusino Barrios, whose presidential office was last year prolonged for another six years. Honduras' president is Mr. A. Soto; Mr. Joaquin Zavala is the chief magistrate of Nicaragua, while that of San Salvador is Mr. B. Zaldivar y Lazo. Although there are at times bickerings between the five republics, peace is upheld between them, and internally there is less revolution than in most other Spanish-American republics.

## SIZE AND POPULATION.

	square miles.	population.
Guatemala	30,836	1,190,754
San Salvador	4,765	482,422
Nicaragua	34,058	300,000
Honduras	30,668	351,700
Costa Rica	13,174	185,000
	113,501	2,509,876

The respective capitals are:—Guatemala, 45,000 inhabitants; San Salvador, 16,000; Managua, 10,000; Tegucigalpa, 12,000, and San José, 12,000.

Central America is volcanic and mountainous, with a most fertile soil, especially on the rich table lands, a deep black loam being highly favorable to coffee cultivation. Geographically, their position between the two oceans could hardly be better; the climate is generally healthy, labor is abundant and cheap without the necessity of procuring either negroes or coolies. A large portion of the natives consists of pure Indians and half breeds, quite amenable to field labor. The consequence of this happy state of affairs is that Central America progresses rapidly, both mentally and materially, and that it has a great future, provided it keeps out of revolution, the usual bane of the countries originally settled by Spaniards.

Costa Rica's finances are flourishing; the income in 1880 was \$2,802,279, the expenditure \$3,460,597, but this included \$1,255,961 paid for building the inter-oceanic railway, \$138,892 for other public works, and \$173,585 paid Peru in settlement of a debt. This year the income will square the outlay; The foreign debt is \$5,463,285, and the state owes some money at home, but its assets are about twice its liabilities. The import last year was \$2,669,861; the export through Punta Arenas, \$3,524,810, and through Lima, \$211,142. The export included 23,207,065 pounds of coffee, the balance being India rubber and skins.

## MARITIME MOVEMENT.

	steamer.	sailing vessels.	tonnage.
Entered at Punta Arenas.	66	63	196,007
Sailed from "	95	59	188,163
Entered at Lima.	41	130	103,807
Sailed from "	40	123	106,059

Railways so far in operation, only about seventy-five miles, but already of great value to the coffee planters. Telegraphs, 395 miles.

Guatemala's income in 1877 was \$4,503,523, and its expenditure \$4,428,298. The public debt in 1879 amounted to \$5,369,529. The import in 1878 was \$3,238,000, and the export \$3,919,000; the latter included \$3,349,749 worth of coffee, the balance being sugar, skins, cochineal and indigo. The arrivals at San José in 1876 were 26 sailing vessels, while from three to four steamers touch monthly at the Pacific ports.

Honduras is financially less favorably situated than the preceding republics, for it owes in England and France together some £8,000,000, while the income in 1877-78 was only \$533,469, against an expenditure of \$1,189,546. The liquor tax is, however, producing larger amounts since 1877. The export amounted in 1880 to \$1,305,000, the bulk being indigo, cattle, dyewoods and hides. The Atlantic ports are Truxillo and Omoa, and the Pacific port is Amapala. There is a railroad of 37 miles from Puerto Cortes to San Pedro. Telegraphs there are 150 miles.

Nicaragua.—The revenue of the country was

\$1,750,000 in 1877, against \$211,405 in 1868, showing a remarkable increase; the expenditure in 1877 was \$2,235,000, and the foreign debt amounted in 1878 to \$2,244,607.

## FOREIGN TRADE MOVEMENT IN 1878.

	import.	export.
Greytown.	\$616,000	\$595,000
Corinto.	347,000	575,000
San Juan del Sur.	33,000	138,000
Chinandega.	9,000	27,000
	\$1,005,000	\$1,335,000

The bulk of export consisted in India rubber, coffee, skins and fustic. There entered Corinto in 1876, 35 vessels, and steamers touch at the various ports two to three times per month.

San Salvador.—The income of the republic has from \$798,000 in 1869 gradually risen to \$2,686,000 in 1878, the liquor monopoly yielding \$749,000 alone. The public debt increased from \$1,830,000 in 1877 to \$2,244,000 in 1878.

	import.	export.
1878.	\$2,500,000	\$3,625,000
1877.	2,586,000	3,956,000

Indigo and coffee were the two heaviest articles of export, the latter \$1,800,000 worth; then came sugar and tobacco. The entries in 1878 were 22 sailing vessels and 82 steamers, with a joint tonnage of 163,232.

Central America at present produces 33,000 tons of coffee, against 10,000 in 1868 and 3,000 tons in 1856. This coffee, Costa Rica in particular, is very popular, both on account of its looks and its flavor. London and S. Francisco in particular have known how to appreciate Costa Rica coffee since they became familiar with it; hence it brings comparatively more there than elsewhere. New York, we are sorry to say, has not yet learned to fully appreciate this excellent coffee, which is absolutely unsurpassed by any other sort. The sorts coming nearest to it in point of outward appearance and delicacy of flavor are Orizaba and Cordova, from the famous Mexican volcanic region. All these coffees have a great future before them. While Java and Arabian coffees grow so well on the slopes of mountains, Costa Rica flourishes most in the incomparable black soil of the mountain plateaux of that country, midway between the Pacific and the Atlantic.

Railroad building is proceeding most actively in Central America, cheapening the transportation of the precious bean and infusing life everywhere.

## GUATEMALA INDIGO.

The catalogue of objects exhibited by the republic of San Salvador at the Paris exhibition contained the following contribution to the history of the cultivation and preparation of indigo in that country: This species of indigo is known to American and European commerce as "Guatemala indigo." In Salvador it is called by the native name of "Iquilete," and is considered the most important agricultural crop of the entire republic. The plant grows wild, but is cultivated in properly prepared ground. Both the crops and the produce vary according to the geological composition of the soil. Thus at the base of the volcano of San Salvador the yield of dye is sometimes about half a pound per load of leaves, while at some distance from the sea, thirteen or fourteen ounces are obtained. Indigo is grown over nearly the whole of Salvador, forming extensive fields and furnishing one of the most valuable products to its agricultural industry. The localities in which the plants are grown are called "manchones."

The workmen, who are styled "sacateros," cut the plants with a small sickle, and make them up into sheaves of from fifty to sixty pounds weight. The plants, after being cut, are thrown into vats filled with water; they are here allowed to soak for a period of from twelve to seventeen hours, the time varying according to the temperature and quality of the water. When the liquid is in a state of fermentation the coloring matter is drawn off into another vat, where it is beaten or kept in motion by means of wooden wheels, and then the dye is precipitated by the sap contained in the bark of the "tibat late" of the "platimila," or of the "cuaja tinto." The first named bark is referred to as a species of *Indulin*, the second to *Cinnam. indica*, while of the third no clue is given as to the scientific name of the plant. All these plants have an acid reaction. When once the dye is precipitated it is allowed to remain during the night, and the next day it is boiled, filtered, pressed, and dried in the sun. Each bale, or "saron," contains 150 pounds, and the different qualities or grades of the indigo are specified by numbers—from four to six, ordinary quality, or "cortes," from seven to nine, fine or superior, or "solresalientes."

The usual annual produce of indigo in Salvador amounts to about 2,400,000 pounds, the annual exports being between 14,000 to 15,000 "saron," of 150 pounds each, representing an approximate value of 1,721,378 piastres or dollars. The superior quality indigo is sold at the country fairs at about 8 reals per pound. In the American and European markets the prices vary, of course, according to the supply from other countries.—Scientific American.

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTIALLY

on the eve of departure of the American packet,  
the French packet of the 15th., and Royal  
Mail packet of the 24th. of the month.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs  
a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the  
commercial report and price current of the market, a table of weights  
and measures, and all other information necessary to a correct  
judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription for one year in Brazil, .....	20\$000
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Ovidor.

All subscriptions must run with the calendar year.  
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Agents in New York:

JAMES S. MACKIE & SON,  
194 Broadway.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1881.

The editorial and business offices of THE  
RIO NEWS have been moved to No. 34, Rua  
de S. Pedro, 1st floor.

On the 13th instant it was reported upon  
the street that a cable dispatch had been  
received bearing the sad tidings of the death  
of President Garfield. The report was re-  
produced in the evening papers, and it was  
for a time currently believed to be true.  
We are glad to say, however, that there is  
no foundation whatever for the report. Our  
readers should bear in mind that, should  
there be so unfortunate a termination to  
President Garfield's life, it will be officially  
communicated, and will not be subject to  
the irresponsible reports of the street.

Later.—Just as we go to press we are  
informed that the telephone company has  
received a cable dispatch to the effect that  
President Garfield is better.

THE irrepressible Yankee is now charged,  
by the London correspondent of the *Jornal do Commercio*, with the nefarious design of  
reducing the great city of São Sebastião do  
Rio de Janeiro, capital of the Empire of the  
Southern Cross, to a mere dependency of  
New York. Nay, he even accuses THE RIO  
NEWS of aiding and abetting the irres-  
ponsible Yankee in his attempt to subject our  
city to this degrading vassalage. We ap-  
prehend this, like his confession of optimism  
in his letter of July 23rd, is intended to  
tickle only the Brazilian ear, the antithesis,  
in fact, of *para Inglez ver!*

In response to the charge that the Bra-  
zilian government had not communicated  
with the government of the United States  
with reference to the attempted assassination  
of President Garfield, a statement is made  
through the *Jornal do Commercio* that the  
Emperor did communicate his condolences,  
and that a reply from Secretary Blaine, under  
date of July 27th, has been received. We  
are glad to note the correction, because such  
an oversight would certainly convey a false  
impression as to the feelings of Brazil toward  
the United States. Our previous statements  
as to this question have since been reiterated  
by the New York correspondent of the *Jornal do Commercio*, who calls attention to the omis-  
sion, and states that a prominent newspaper  
editor asked him why such a message of sym-  
pathy had not been tendered by the Brazilian  
government. It seems, therefore, that while  
all the messages from other countries have  
been made public through the press, that  
from Brazil has not been published, and  
in consequence it was believed that no such  
message had been sent. The omission was  
most unfortunate, for to be the only exception

in such a matter is to occupy a position far  
from agreeable. We trust that our American  
contemporaries will correct the mistaken  
impression which has grown up, and give  
due credit to Brazil for the honest sym-  
pathy for President Garfield which she must  
assuredly feel.

DR. J. C. ALVES LIMA has not made his  
trip to the States without learning some-  
thing, though the same result might have  
been obtained by simply asking a few ques-  
tions of any intelligent American in Rio de  
Janeiro. His letter to the *Jornal do Com-  
mercio*, dated San Francisco, July 20, is  
simply an epitome of the editorial articles of  
THE RIO NEWS, and might just as well have  
been compiled from our columns and sub-  
mitted to the *Jornal* here, before the learn-  
ed doctor sailed for the land where, as he  
states, the Chinaman earns the not extrava-  
gant sum of 2\$400 daily. The doctor  
sagely remarks that it is out of the question  
altogether to suppose that this celestial la-  
borer will forego 2\$400 per diem, with com-  
fortable quarters and good food, wages paid  
regularly in gold, for 1\$000 per diem, indif-  
ferent food and dubious quarters, with  
wages paid "when the crop is sold." Hence,  
he advises that the Brazilian planter must  
look to Canton, or some similar port in  
China, for his supply of "hands" to take  
the place of the slave, because Hong Kong,  
as he takes pains to explain, will not permit  
an hegin to Brazil in consequence of infor-  
mation having been given to its governor by  
the English authorities to the effect that the  
Chinamen would not receive, in that coun-  
try, the consideration due to a man and a  
brother. This is discouraging. It really  
begins to look as if all idea of getting a  
substitute for the slave must be given up,  
and the dreaded alternative is presented to  
the Brazilians of either going to work them-  
selves, or modifying their constitution and  
laws so that voluntary emigration will flow  
in from Europe, and absorb the present non-  
worker, finger nails, top-hat, spring-bottom  
trousers, cigarettes, and all.

THE work undertaken by an agricultural  
association in Pernambuco is one which  
commends itself to all intelligent men. The  
great necessity of this empire, as a whole, is  
less that of the extension and perfection of  
coffee culture, than that of the introduction  
and encouragement of other industries  
which will give diversity to the agriculture  
of Brazil and new sources of wealth. In  
seeking such a result the agricultural agency  
of Pernambuco can not fail to confer a great  
benefit upon the country. It should be  
remembered, however, that it is possible to  
vitiate the effort through misguided zeal and  
a lack of practical discrimination. For the  
amateur agriculturist, who has an abun-  
dance of time and money at his disposal, it  
is admissible to try all sorts of experiments  
with all sorts of products. He might even  
try to domesticate a polar bear in the tropics  
if he feels so inclined. But for men who are  
seeking to introduce industries that are ur-  
gently needed by a country, these exper-  
iments should at first be confined within the  
bounds of probability and certain utility.  
In this sense, we believe it less necessary to  
spend time and money upon the culture of  
wheat in Pernambuco, and the purchase of  
flour mills in anticipation of problematical  
results, than in the cultivation of rice, cotton,  
and other products which are already known  
to be adapted to the soil and climate. There  
is also another danger which should be  
avoided, and that is the delegation of in-  
dividual initiative and enterprise to these as-  
sociations. An association should be used to  
aid the planter, never to govern him. If  
the recommendations of the *Jornal* were car-  
ried out we would have the country filled  
with cumbrous agricultural organizations,

rather than with wide-awake, intelligent  
planters. This should be avoided at all  
hazards. These associations in their afford-  
ing an exchange of views and in giving op-  
portunities for co-operative action in matters  
where the individual can not do as well, will  
accomplish a good work, and will afford ef-  
ficient aid to agriculture.

WE take pleasure in recording the excep-  
tional stand taken by the slave-holders in  
the province of Ceará in giving material and  
liberal aid to the cause of emancipation. It  
should be known—and it can not be too  
well known—that the planters in various  
municipalities of that province have adopted  
a policy which is not only just to themselves  
and to the slaves, but which must necessarily  
afford valuable aid to the emancipation move-  
ment and hasten the realization of its pur-  
pose in that province. Next to the volun-  
tary manumission of the slaves is the adop-  
tion of a purely nominal value for them in  
the lists prepared by the emancipation com-  
missions, and this step is the one which the  
Ceará planters have taken. In one municip-  
ality they have valued 21 slaves at only  
6,407\$383, or about 305\$000 each; in two  
other municipalities they have asked only  
8,984\$400 for 32 slaves, accompanied by 30  
freeborn children, or a value of nearly 281\$  
each; and in another municipality they have  
asked only a little over 100\$ each. No one  
will pretend that these sums represent the  
actual value of the slaves from a pro-slavery  
point of view; the valuations are purely  
nominal and represent, if anything, the im-  
mediate sacrifice which the planters will  
incur in the loss of their labor. The prov-  
ince of Ceará has long been considered as  
one of the most advanced in the empire in  
this question of the abolition of slavery, and  
this voluntary action on the part of the  
planters, coupled with the recent tax upon  
the inter-provincial slave traffic, will strength-  
en that good impression. These efforts of  
to-day in assisting the emancipation move-  
ment under the law of 1871 will assuredly  
bear good fruit, and will lead to other and  
more radical measures in the near future.

From their present attitude the planters of  
Ceará can not be considered as fanatical  
adherents of slavery, and it will require but  
a little time more and a brief experience of  
the good results of their present course, to  
convince them of the desirability of full  
and unconditional emancipation. The pros-  
pects are good for an early adoption of this  
measure in the province of Amazonas, and  
were the province of Ceará to do likewise  
the moral effect upon the whole empire would  
be incalculable. The province of Ama-  
zonas possesses but a handful of slaves, and  
can free them and abolish the accursed insti-  
tution forever from her borders with but a  
slight cost. The province of Ceará has  
but a small slave population, and has already  
a large population of free laborers. There,  
too, the substitution of the slave by the free  
laborer could easily be accomplished, and  
with but slight, if any, cost to the productive  
interests of the province. In the interests of  
emancipation, and of the inauguration of a  
free-labor system throughout all Brazil, it is  
to be hoped that these two provinces will  
not hesitate much longer to take the final  
step. In so doing they will not only place  
themselves in advance of their richer and  
more powerful sister provinces, but they will  
secure for themselves material benefits  
through the early employment of free labor  
which, under favorable administrative condi-  
tions, can not fail to add largely to their well-  
being and industrial development.

—The Western railway authorities of Buenos  
Aires have issued a circular to newspaper publishers  
to the effect that they have granted a reduction of  
25 per cent. from the regular tariff on all news tel-  
egrams sent to or from the newspaper offices of that  
province during business hours. This act is so  
praiseworthy and beneficial, that it will bear re-  
production on all the telegraph lines of Brazil.

## BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the subscribers to  
this society was held on the 18th ultimo,  
Mr. Hime in the chair, when the report  
and accounts for the year ending 30th June  
last were approved and passed, the com-  
mittee and officers being unanimously re-  
elected.

The following resolution was approved  
nem con: "That to increase the funds of the  
society and to obtain a larger number of  
subscribers, a special appeal be made by  
circular to be issued by the committee to  
the younger men of Rio, and to all others  
who do not at present contribute to the  
society."

The following is the report for the year  
ending 30th June last:

To the subscribers of the British Benevolent  
Society.

Gentlemen:—Your committee have pleas-  
ure in laying before you the following ab-  
stract from the treasurer's account for the  
year ended 30th June last:

Balance in hand 1st July, 1880.....	13,908\$920
Amount of subscriptions for the year 1880-81 .....	5,345 000
Donation .....	100 000
Interest on deposit receipts.....	329 590
	19,683 510

Pensions paid 1880-1881: ..	7,012\$000
Loans, temporary assistance and passages: 1,039\$700	
Less loans ret'ned 533 830	505\$870

Advertisements .....	11\$500	7,529\$370
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Balance in hand 1st July, 1881 .....	12,154\$140
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This balance is made up as follows:

Bill, New London & Brazilian Bank, due 11th Sept.....	8,516\$090
Cash .....	3,638 050
	12,154\$140

From the annexed list of pensioners  
the subscribers will see that we have at pres-  
ent 29 pensioners, making up a total of  
6,780\$000 per annum.

The committee in presenting these ac-  
counts would again call attention to the de-  
cline in regular subscriptions, although ef-  
forts have been made to bring in new ones;  
this continuous and, indeed, annual falling  
off will become a serious question before  
long, unless means can be found to arrest  
it, and the committee, if re-elected, intend  
considering what further steps can be taken  
with a view to that desirable result, al-  
though in the meanwhile they will be glad  
to receive any suggestions that subscribers  
may like to make.

Your committee will ask your opinion  
and wishes on an important question that  
has arisen somewhat frequently of late; this  
question is the payment of funeral expenses  
for pensioners and others, which will de-  
serve your careful consideration.

Rio de Janeiro, 31st July, 1881.

(Signed) FRED. YOUNG, Chairman.

R. NORTON, Treasurer.

J. OWEN UNWIN, Secretary.

WM. MORRISSEY.

R. S. QUAYLE.

W. B. YEATS.

L. SCHWIND.

From the *Jornal do Commercio*, September 8th.

## AN AGRICULTURAL AGENCY.

The provincial assembly of Pernambuco  
having given 10,000\$ to the *Sociedade Auxil-  
iadora da Agricultura* of that province for the  
purpose of aiding the development of agri-  
culture, this society created a dependency  
called the Agricultural Agency (*Agencia  
Agricola*) for the purpose of encouraging the  
acclimatization of useful plants and the in-  
troduction of new agricultural methods, tools  
and machinery. The management of this  
agency was given to Sr. João Fernandes  
Lopes, an active propagandist who for many  
years has devoted himself to the interests of  
labor, and who, aided by St. Felix Fer-

nandes Portella, an intelligent planter of the municipality of Bonito, has succeeded in propagating various plants in the province, among which are coffee and cacao. We have just read Sr. J. F. Lopes' interesting report of the means employed by the agency to introduce new plants into the province, and from it we make some extracts showing the praiseworthy attempts made, which may serve as a stimulus to other enterprises of a like nature:

The cultivation of the cacao plant is making progress in Pernambuco. There are planted in different localities about 100,000 trees which are looking well, and the "Recife a Limoeiro" railway company received a short time ago a large quantity of seed from which as many more trees are expected.

The area of the coffee plant is growing in the municipalities of Bonito, Triunfo, Taquaritinga, and in some others, the Liberia coffee brought from Rio de Janeiro having done well. Sr. José de Souza Diniz, a planter of Serra da Baixa Verde, has planted 10,000 trees which are now yielding about half an arroba each. Seed of Java and Bourbon coffee have been distributed lately.

The cultivation of tobacco is also increasing, and the agency is endeavoring to obtain persons to teach how to prepare the leaves for exportation.

About twenty arrobas of seed wheat have been distributed, and the agency, counting upon its perfect adaptability in Serra da Baixa Verde, has ordered mills.

Tea culture was contracted with a private party who is to furnish young plants later. Besides this there has been a distribution of seeds. There have been given out also seeds of *teosinte*, jute, indigo, India pepper, cloves and rice-corn, and the cultivation of these plants is progressing. The planters receive necessary instruction for their cultivation along with the seeds.

The agency has imported various machines and is expecting others. It intends to open a permanent exposition of these machines, which will be opened to the public once a week, when the machinery will be put into practical operation.

This is an eminently practical institution which it would be well to imitate. The acclimatization of useful plants and the introduction of new products should be matters of interest to agricultural associations which might be formed in the different municipalities. The defense of other agricultural interests might remain in the hands of associations of a different character, while these occupied themselves specially and exclusively with the introduction and propagation of plants. A few well-meaning men, such as are to be found everywhere, would be enough to give impulse to the work in each municipality, introducing the plants best adapted to the place, teaching practically the methods to be used, and attending to the preservation of the proper vegetable types. We believe that such organizations would find the support they need among the planters, and their utility would be manifest.

It is a recognized fact that we need to develop the different branches of our agriculture. In our flora we have many plants both exotic and indigenous which, extensively cultivated, would be so many sources of wealth. In textile fibers alone we have an immense variety of plants of which great use might be made, but which are only a little known to a few planters. The associations to which we refer, if organized and directed with tact and perseverance, would do incalculable good. It would be the duty of such associations to instruct planters in regard to the utility of plants adaptable to the soil of each municipality, to introduce seeds and tools, to

show the methods of cultivation and their advantages, to encourage the renewal of plants which begin to lose their more valuable qualities, and to generally superintend everything that pertains to this branch of rural economy.

In this way the great difficulty which many planters are now encountering in obtaining the information, seeds and plants with which they wish to make experiments, would be overcome. These agricultural associations would do another great work in collecting and making known the experiences of many planters, thus instructing others and raising the level of national agriculture.

In questions of this kind it is useless to expect everything from the government. Only individual effort can realize such undertakings.

#### COLOSSAL FARMING IN CALIFORNIA.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, who has recently been journeying from San Francisco to Los Angeles, writes as follows: "Looking from the car across this great agricultural section, the range of the eye is bounded only by the distant mountains, while a broad expanse of waving grain, covering many thousand square miles of level land, lies between. Nowhere else is farming prosecuted on such an extensive and scientific scale, and the quantity of wheat and barley produced each year is somewhat enormous. To the Eastern tourist, the lack of fences, roads and houses is surprising. For miles and miles on each side of the road nothing but wheat-fields are seen, and the play of light and color upon the standing grain exceeds in beauty the best tints of the most famous artists. On every ranch is seen farming machinery of whose value the Eastern farmer is scarcely yet aware. Gang-plows for preparing the ground, centrifugal sowers for scattering the seed, combined plows and sowers, giant headers for cutting and costly separators for threshing, combined headers, threshers and sacking wagons—these are the implements which have made large farming possible on the San Joaquin, and which have furnished wonderful results for the amount of capital employed."

#### NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN LABOR CONTRASTED.

The New Orleans *Picayune* notices the fact that not long since large bodies of negroes from the South were taken to Pennsylvania and New York by contractors, worked there for months and returned to their homes. At this moment seven hundred negroes from Virginia are working in a company's mines in Minnesota, and a Pennsylvania contractor expects to take two thousand negroes from the South to Colorado to work on a railway contract. The *Picayune*, however, is disposed to think there must be a limit to these Northern drafts on Southern labor. "The South" it says, "may safely count on a steady increase of her colored labor, notwithstanding manufacturers of an occasional exodus or contractors of a few railroad expeditions. There is one element of danger in the labor of the North and West which the South has fortunately no need to fear. The negroes are tractable and peaceable. They do not strike at every opportunity, thereby losing periods of wages for the fancied grains of pressure. They do not indulge in vapid sentiment about the emulity of labor and capital, and organize opposition to capital by a species of perpetual tumult. They are naturally the friends of the employer, knowing that his interest is theirs—his prosperity theirs."

#### LOCAL NOTES.

—The minister of war has adopted the Gerard revolver for use by the lancers in the cavalry service.

—The gunboat *Bracouet* left port on the 4th inst. for the prosecution of coast surveys at and near Imbetiba, province of Rio de Janeiro.

—The director of the Museu Nacional, Dr. Ladislao Netto, has undertaken the organization of a Brazilian anthropological exposition.

—The tenor, Tamagno, and the actor, Furtado Coelho, have both been recently robbed by thieves, their losses being heavy. Burglaries are now of nightly occurrence.

—The Paulista navigation company has offered gratuitous transportation to all articles designed for the projected exposition of national products soon to be held in this city.

—The Associação Commercial has appointed a committee of three members to aid the Associação Industrial in organizing the national exposition, to be opened on the 15th of November next.

—The French frigate *Polus* entered this port on the 7th inst. from Loanda, by way of Bahia.

—The department of agriculture has undertaken to introduce the cultivation of the rancee plant into Brazil.

—Late telegrams from Rio Grande do Sul report that the state of ex-minister of war Visconde de Pelotas is such as to inspire grave fears.

—By an imperial decree of the 13th inst., permission is granted to Francisco Ferreira Mauricio de Lima to prospect for gold and minerals in the province of Paraná.

—A trial with the Ader telephone on the Dom Pedro II railway took place recently. The stations were 132 kilometers apart. The voices of the speakers were transmitted distinctly.

—The government has promoted Sr. Alexandre Afonso da Rocha Sattamini to the position of assistant customs inspector at this port. Sr. Sattamini has heretofore occupied the office of *guarda-madr*.

—The Companhia Nacional, running steamers between this port and the River Plate, has offered gratuitous transportation to all exhibits destined for the continental exposition to be held at Buenos Aires in February next.

—The directory of the Associação Industrial has appointed a committee of ladies to solicit exhibits from their own sex for the approaching national exposition in this city and the continental exposition at Buenos Aires.

—The contract for the eight central usines in the province of Bahia is with the firm of Denis Blair & Co., and the capital upon which the government guarantees 6 per cent, interest is 700,000\$ for each usine, or 5,600,000\$ in all. The usines are to be located in the municipalities of Iguaçu, Rio Fundo, Rio Cotegipe, Santa Amara, Mata de S. João, Villa do Conde, and two in Villa de S. Francisco. Each usine is to have a capacity for grinding 360,000 kilos of sugar cane per day, or the manufacture of 1,800 metrical tons of sugar per annum.

## COMMERCIAL

September 14th, 1888.

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (\$1000), gold	27 d.
do do do in U. S.	do
do do do in U. S. at \$4 84 per £1. sig.	54 45 cents.
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold.	188 37
do £1. sig. in Brazilian gold.	888 80
Bank rate of exchange on London to-day	22 1/2 d.
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper)	8 1/2 per cent.
do do do in U. S.	do
do do do in U. S. at \$1.80 per £1. sig.	44 75 cents.
Value of \$1.00 (\$1.80 per £1. sig.) in Brazilian currency (paper)	28 2 1/2
Value of £1 sterling	10 7 1/2

#### EXCHANGE.

September 3.—The market opened to-day at 22 1/2 for bank paper on London, which rate was withdrawn again early in the day. Private paper was then negotiated at 22 1/2, 22 1/2, 22 1/2 and 22 1/2, considerable transactions being effected. Sovereigns sold at 18800 and 108900 cash.

Sept. 4.—The Banco Commercial opened to-day at 22 1/2 and the English Bank at 22 1/2, but after 1 p.m. the rate of 22 1/2 became general, with the following rate on other places: Paris 427 and 428, Hamburg 520 and Portugal 241 and 242 1/2. The market was firm but only a limited amount of business was transacted. Private paper was negotiated at 22 1/2, 22 1/2 and 22 1/2 on London and at 520 on Hamburg.

Sept. 6.—The banks affixed to-day the following rates: London 22 1/2, Paris 427 and 428, Hamburg 520, New York 528 1/2 and Portugal 240 and 242 1/2. The firmness in the market continued and fair transactions were effected in private paper at 22 1/2, 22 1/2 and 22 1/2 on London and at 418 on Paris. Sovereigns sold at 108750 cash.

Sept. 9.—The Banco Commercial opened at 22 1/2 which rate was the afternoon also adopted by the Banco do Commercio and the English Bank. The rate on Paris was 425, on Hamburg 520 and on Portugal 238 and 240 1/2. Private paper was negotiated at 22 1/2 and 22 1/2, the latter rate predominating. Sovereigns sold at 108750 and 108750 cash.

Sept. 10.—The New London and Brazilian Bank adopted to-day the rate of 22 1/2 on London, which already ruled in the other banks yesterday. On the other places the rates were as follows: Paris 425, Hamburg 520 and 522, New York 528 1/2, Portugal 238 and 240 1/2. The market continued firm with little demand for bank paper. In private paper small transactions were effected at 22 1/2 and 22 1/2 on London and at 417 on France. Sovereigns sold at 108750 cash.

Sept. 12.—The market opened at 22 1/2 on London but later in the day the banks discontinued drawing at that rate and some transactions then took place at 22 1/2 bank and 22 1/2 private paper on London and at 427-428 bank and 420-421 private paper on France. Sovereigns 108850 sellers 108750 buyers.

Sept. 13.—The Banco Commercial affixed to-day the following rates:

London, 22 1/2  
Paris, 425  
Portugal, 240 1/2

The other banks drew at the same rates though they did not adopt them officially. Private paper was negotiated at 22 1/2, 22 1/2 and 22 1/2 on London and at 427-428 on France. Sovereigns sold at 108850, 108850 and 108800 cash.

—On the 6th inst. the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro opened the subscription for the emission of privileged preference shares of the *União Atlântica* railroad to the amount of 500,000\$000. The obligations, which are limited at 4 per cent, interest at 6 1/2 per cent, per annum payable every 6 months, and must be amortized within 10 years. The transfers are effected at the English Bank of Rio. The subscription list was closed on the same day, the total amount having been subscribed.

—The Bank of Brazil adopted the following rates of interest for money deposited, to commence on the 15th inst. By bills at 2 and 3 months..... 2 1/2 % p. a.  
" 4 and 5 " ..... 3 1/2 %  
" 6 to 12 " ..... 3 1/2 %  
" 12 " ..... 4 %  
Accounts current ..... 4 1/2 %

—The Macabé e Campos RR. have contracted with the Banco Rural e Hypothecario for the purpose of amortizing its floating debt, the emission of bonds of the nominal value of 250\$000, with interest at 6 1/2 % p. a. payable every six months in January and July, and 2 % annual amortization. The emission was made at 92 1/2 %.

#### SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

September 2.

33 Six per cent apolices.....	1,065 000
4 do do (out-side sale).....	1,065 000
150 do do do.....	1,070 000
1,600\$ Provincial apolices.....	par
28 Banco Industrial.....	230 000
9 do do do.....	232 000
35 do do for Sept. 6.....	230 000
7 Banco Commercial.....	235 000
35 Banco do Commercio.....	214 000
20 Navegação Brasileira.....	240 000
15 Rio Gas Company.....	280 000
300 Minas de Capapava (100 outs sale).....	50 000
30 Carris Vila Isabel for Sept. 15.....	204 000
135 Banco Fiedral, hyp. notes, without int.....	79 1/2 %
270 do do of Aug. 2.....	80 7/2

Sept. 3.

33 Six per cent apolices.....	1,065 000
5 do do.....	1,066 000
54 Banco Industrial.....	228 000
15 Banco Mercantil de Santos (outs. sale).....	220 000
35 Banco do Commercio.....	213 000
100 Navegação Nacional.....	260 000
150 Petropolis R. R. do.....	180 000
21 Integridade Insurance.....	68 000
30 Previdente Insurance.....	14 500
6 Argos Fluminense Insurance.....	500 000
100 Carris Vilhano for Sept. 10.....	246 000
131 Carris Vila Isabel.....	204 000
50 Docas Dom Pedro II.....	105 000
37 Industrial Fluminense.....	100 000
25 Minas de Capapava, S. B. do.....	80 000
300 Banco Fiedral hyp. n., without int.....	79 1/2 %

Sept. 5.

33 Six per cent apolices.....	1,065 000
6 do do.....	1,066 000
1 do do of 200\$.....	1,060 000
1,200\$ do do of small amounts.....	1,045 000
1,600\$ do do do.....	1,050 000
11 National Loan of 1868.....	1,225 000
50 Banco do Brazil.....	250 000
3 Integridade Insurance.....	68 000
150 Carris S. Christovão.....	375 000
100 Navegação Nacional.....	260 000
50 do do (outs. sale).....	260 000
400 Macabé e Campos do.....	150 000
150 Petropolis R.R. do.....	180 000
12 Docas D. Pedro II.....	104 000
124 do do.....	105 000
5,000\$ Terrestrial titles.....	98 1/2 %

Sept. 6.

33 Six per cent apolices.....	1,065 000
8,300\$ do do of small amounts.....	1,050 000
2,800\$ do do do.....	1,045 000
10 Banco do Brazil.....	200 000
100 do do for Sept. 15 to 30 inst.....	200 000
15 Banco do Commercio (outs. s.).....	214 000
28 Confiança Insurance.....	41 000
150 Petropolis R. R. do.....	180 000
130 Macabé e Campos (outs. sale).....	150 000
104 Sorocabana debentures of 400.....	85 1/2 %
50 Sorocabana debentures of 100\$.....	78 1/2 %
62 do do do (outs. sale).....	78 1/2 %
70 do do do do.....	80 1/2 %
74 Leopoldina R. R. debentures.....	202 000
50 Carris S. Christovão.....	375 000
145 Carris Moisés do.....	1 500
20 Navegação Brasileira.....	240 000
100 Navegação Nacional for 30 inst.....	260 000
150 Docas D. Pedro II.....	105 000
109 Servipos Maritimos.....	270 000
100 Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (6\$).....	92 1/2 %
102 Banco Fiedral hyp. n., (outs. s.).....	89 1/2 %

Sept. 9.

17 Six per cent apolices.....	1,065 000
17 Six per cent apolices (outs. sale).....	1,065 000
15 do do do.....	1,064 000
900\$ do do of small amounts.....	1,050 000
100 Provincial apolices of 200\$.....	par
20 National Loan of 1870 (outs. sale).....	1,125 000
30 Banco do Commercio (outs. sale).....	214 500
220 Banco do Brazil.....	200 500
60 Previdente Insurance.....	14 500
60 Rio Gas Company.....	280 000
2 Macabé e Campos RR. do.....	155 000
30 Minas de Capapava (S. B.).....	50 000
570 Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (5\$).....	91 1/2 %
3019 do do (outs. sale).....	94 1/2 %
90 Banco Fiedral hyp. notes, without int.....	79 1/2 %

Sept. 10.

6 Six per cent apolices (outs. sale).....	1,060 000
422 Provincial apolices of 200\$.....	par
25 Banco do Brazil.....	200 000
20 Banco Industrial.....	230 000
20 Banco do Commercio.....	214 500
50 Leopoldina R. R. do.....	430 000
50 Barão de Araruama RR. do.....	205 000
100 Macabé e Campos RR. for delivery till Sept. 10, 1888.....	160 000



50	Confiança Insurance	42 000
50	Navegação Brasileira	238 000
380	Banco do Brasil hypoth. notes (6c.)	97 7/8
3019	do do (5c.)	94 7/8
500	do do (5c.)	95 7/8
22	do do (14c.)	95 7/8
Sept. 12.		
49	Six per cent apolices	1,065 000
74	do do of small amounts	1,068 000
5,908	do do of small amounts	1,045 000
600	Banco do Brasil	238 000
30	Banco Commercial	235 000
7	Banco Industrial	230 000
50	do do for 30th inst.	233 000
30	Presidente Insurance	14 500
217	Amazon steam navigation	137 000
50	Navegação Brasileira	238 000
290	Navegação Nacional	268 000
400	do do	270 000
500	do do (bills, sale)	270 000
50	Doca D. Pedro II for 30th inst.	105 000
409	Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (5c.)	96 7/8
500	Banco Predial hyp., n. without int.	80 7/8
100	Sorocabana debentures of 100\$	80 7/8

## BANK STATEMENT

Proportion of cash reserve to liabilities on deposits at call and short notice of the banks of Rio de Janeiro taken from the official balances published on August 31st, 1881.

BANKS	Deposits in notes and coins	Cash balances	Proportion per cent.
Banco do Brasil	31 664	13 381	42.28
Banco Rural	13 000	1 075	7.73
Banco Industrial	4 736	885	18.66
Banco do Commercio	1 918	384	20.00
Banco Commercial	2 394	28	1.16
English Bank	2 664	399	14.71
New London & Brazilian Bank	2 489	508	20.48
Total	63 655	19 456	30.56

## BANK OF BRAZIL

BALANCE SHEET, AUGUST 31st, 1881.

ASSETS.	
<b>Commercial Department:</b>	
Bills discounted:	
National Treasury bills	90,330,000,000
Bills with two resident endorser	10,000,000,000
" " one resident endorser besides others	3,399,080,213
Bills secured by collateral:	
By commercial documents	293,150,000
By Government bonds and shares	955,281,000
Securities in liquidation	4,194,784,761
Sundries, balances of various accounts	4,298,508
Bills receivable	588,753,710
National Treasury account current	14,156,116,086
Cash	13,133,302,176
<b>Mortgage Department:</b>	
Capital account	25,355,123,935
Supplemental loan	9,441,123,340
<b>Accounts Current, guaranteed:</b>	
Sundry loans	12,533,450,245
Loans to Provincial governments	529,128,015
Real Estate	2,716,281,010
<b>Stocks and Shares:</b>	
Public Funds	16,688,166,937
Shares and debentures in various companies.	7,177,940,000
São Paulo Branch:	
Capital account	800,000,000
Account notes in circulation	95,380,000
Amount current	3,745,075,547
<b>Mortgages:</b>	
Rural, at long dates	24,794,046,530
" " short	4,556,182,231
" " at long dates	1,437,925,890
" " short	289,319,890
Accounts in liquidation	250,551,406
Interest due on mortgages	643,483,900
Percentage due on administration	20,848,440
<b>Cash account:</b>	
In cash	247,679,938
Hypothecary notes	179,500,000
Total	169,999,513,731
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>	
<b>Commercial Department:</b>	
Capital: 165,000 shares @ Rs. 1000 each	33,000,000,000
Reserve Fund:	
New reserve fund	4,401,479,657
Special " " " "	4,373,994,344
<b>Notes in circulation:</b>	
In notes of Head Bank	21,997,710,000
" " Branch Banks	674,090,000
Bills payable for fixed deposits	38,064,448,108
Accounts current	31,377,578,130
Sundries, balances of various accounts	9,546,726,287
Bills payable	17,771,070
<b>Dividends:</b>	
Unclaimed dividends	199,184,110
<b>Mortgage Department:</b>	
Capital supplied by the commercial department	25,355,123,935
Supplemental loan	9,441,123,340
Hypothecary Notes in circulation	3,709,000,000
Accounts current	74,807,394
Profits in suspense	8,877,170
Bills payable	1,000,000
Total	169,999,513,731
<b>F. &amp; O. E.</b>	
Bank of Brazil, Sept. 2nd, 1881.	
João Machado Coelho de Castro, President.	
Edmundo Bragança, Chief Accountant.	

## MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 14th, 1881.

## Exports.

Coffee.—Our last report was on the 3rd instant. On that date, dealers having made some small concessions on superior and medium grades, the activity continued and about 35,000 bags were sold.

Since then, however, in view of the further decline in Europe and the absence of any improvement in the United States, combined with the rise in exchange here, the market again became quiet and continues so, exporters now waiting the result of to-day's Dutch auction.

The sterling cost of coffee to-day is 8d. per cwt. lower for superior, 3 a d. per cwt. lower for the medium grades and 2-3d per cwt. higher for good first and ordinary second, will be as seen from our quotations below.

The sales since the 3rd instant amount to 94,380 bags. Receipts are increasing and the daily average since the 1st instant is now

16,175 bgs	against 16,973 bgs in same per. Sept. 1880
" 10,272 "	" 10,272 "
" 13,168 "	" 13,168 "
" 7,889 "	" 7,889 "
The clearances have been:	
<b>United States:</b>	
Sept. 5	New York Br str <i>Hotel</i> ..... 31,093
6	Baltimore Arg ship <i>David Stewart</i> ..... 9,444
6	do Am bk <i>New Light</i> ..... 4,000
10	New York Br str <i>Italy</i> ..... 24,271
12	do do <i>Paris</i> ..... 5,595
<b>Europe:</b>	
Sept. 5	Genoa 1st str <i>Umberto I.</i> ..... 5,081
8	Havre Fr str <i>Porto</i> ..... 943
9	Hamburg Gr str <i>Argentina</i> ..... 19,049
9	Southampton Br str <i>Trent</i> ..... 13,439
10	Lisbon f. o Dan bgn <i>Nord</i> ..... 4,000
11	Antwerp Gr str <i>Hannover</i> ..... 6,080
12	Havre Fr str <i>Ville de Santos</i> ..... 4,397
<b>Elsewhere:</b>	
Sept. 5	Port Natal Gr bgn <i>Arthur Huntley</i> ..... 3,000
10	do do <i>London</i> ..... 9,473
5	River Plate Br str <i>Hornet</i> ..... 1,351
10	do do <i>Fr str Niger</i> ..... 265

We quote, per 10 kilos:

Washed	4800—5800
Superior	5 150—5 250
Good first	4 750—4 850
Regular first	4 250—4 350
Ordinary first	3 500—3 700
Good second	2 900—3 100
Ordinary second	2 500—2 700

and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:

Prime United States	5 350—5 500	per cwt	per lb.
Good	4 850—5 000	534	11.59
Fair to good	4 600—4 750	501	11.06
Fair	4 400—4 550	491	10.64
Good Channel	3 850—4 000	438	9.46
Fair	3 550—3 700	401	8.84
Low	2 900—3 100	347	7.47

f. o. b. ex freight and commission, exchange 25 1/2 in sterling and at par in American gold.

Stock is estimated to-day at 250,000 bags.

## Imports.

<b>Flour</b> —The arrivals consist of	
3,007 half bags per <i>Pistagovia</i> from Chili	
50 "	" <i>Bezel</i> from River Plate
5,000 barrels	" <i>Dalton</i> from Richmond
4,308 "	" <i>Teuphar</i> from Baltimore
1,775 "	" <i>Chateau</i> from do
2,300 "	" <i>Lundini</i> from Trieste.
The sales amount to about 1,000 barrels and stock in first hands to-day consists of 34,000 barrels.	
<b>We quote:</b>	
Trieste	21 000—21 500
Gallego	21 000—21 500
Havall	21 000—21 500
Dunlop	21 000—21 500
O'Dance	20 500—21 000
Mc Cance	20 500—21 000
Baltimore	19 500—20 000
St. Louis	19 000—20 000
River Plate	18 500—19 500
Chili	18 500—19 500
Brazilian	18 500—19 500

Market steady.

**Aravenue**—The market continues firm at 7400—7500 per case for Devos's Brilliant, notwithstanding the heavy shipments advanced. In retail 8500 per case is being paid.

The arrivals have been

3,500 cases per *Beate May* from New York.

Land.—Arrivals:

1,300 kegs per *Chavon* from Baltimore.

The market is firm but quiet.

We quote:

450—460	reis per lb. for George
440—450	" " " " " " " " " "
430—440	" " " " " " " " " "
420—430	" " " " " " " " " "
410—420	" " " " " " " " " "
400—410	" " " " " " " " " "
390—400	" " " " " " " " " "
380—390	" " " " " " " " " "
370—380	" " " " " " " " " "
360—370	" " " " " " " " " "
350—360	" " " " " " " " " "
340—350	" " " " " " " " " "
330—340	" " " " " " " " " "
320—330	" " " " " " " " " "
310—320	" " " " " " " " " "
300—310	" " " " " " " " " "
290—300	" " " " " " " " " "
280—290	" " " " " " " " " "
270—280	" " " " " " " " " "
260—270	" " " " " " " " " "
250—260	" " " " " " " " " "
240—250	" " " " " " " " " "
230—240	" " " " " " " " " "
220—230	" " " " " " " " " "
210—220	" " " " " " " " " "
200—210	" " " " " " " " " "
190—200	" " " " " " " " " "
180—190	" " " " " " " " " "
170—180	" " " " " " " " " "
160—170	" " " " " " " " " "
150—160	" " " " " " " " " "
140—150	" " " " " " " " " "
130—140	" " " " " " " " " "
120—130	" " " " " " " " " "
110—120	" " " " " " " " " "
100—110	" " " " " " " " " "
90—100	" " " " " " " " " "
80—90	" " " " " " " " " "
70—80	" " " " " " " " " "
60—70	" " " " " " " " " "
50—60	" " " " " " " " " "
40—50	" " " " " " " " " "
30—40	" " " " " " " " " "
20—30	" " " " " " " " " "
10—20	" " " " " " " " " "
0—10	" " " " " " " " " "

**Beate**—Market quiet and prices unchanged at 8500—8550 per barrel.

**Arrivals:** 50 barrels per *Dalton* from New York

50 " *Beate May* from do.

**Coffee**—There have been no arrivals of either Canadian or Norwegian but the market is fairly supplied and retail prices are unchanged at 2800—2850 per tub.

**Pitch Pine**—The arrivals consist of 33,005 feet per *Nel* from St. Marys which have been sold at 4400—4500 per dozen.

The market continues firm at 4400—4500 per dozen.

**White Pine**—The arrivals have been:

40,000 feet per *W. Phillips* from Wilmington

50,000 " " *Beate May* " New York

which have both been sold at 105 reis per foot.

The market continues well supplied.

**Swedish Pine**—The arrivals consist of 3 cargoes, viz:

the *Saga* from Westwiler, sold at 4000—4050 per dozen

the *Stray* from Stockholm, sold at 4100—4150 " "

Coal.—The arrivals have been:

934	tons per <i>Ellen Campbell</i> from Cardiff
2,116	" <i>Resolute</i> from do
2,330	" <i>Howard D. Troop</i> from do
401	" <i>Emmanuel</i> from Litch
1,801	" <i>Sabine</i> from Glasgow
665	" <i>Orsvard</i> from do
	" <i>Par</i> from New Castle.

In the absence of sales prices continue nominal.

**We quote:**

Bass (Hillers & Bell)	7500—7800
Tennent	4 500—5 000
Guinness' Stout	7 200—7 300
German, Carlsberg	7 250—7 350
do Cavallo	7 000—7 100
do sundry brands	4 000—5 000
American	nominal

Arrivals:

450 cases per *Argentina* from Hamburg

150 " and 40 barrels per *G. B. S.* from London.

105 " per *Delamere* from Liverpool.

**Butter**—Prices are again somewhat lower.

**We quote:**

French, in barrels	1800—1850 per lb.
do in this	1 100—1 150
Danish	1 100—1 150
Italian	1 100—1 150
American	850—900

453 cases per *Argentina* from Hamburg

1,750 " and 400 barrels per *Ville de Santos* from Havre.

7 " per *Hornet* from Liverpool

54 " *Saville* from Genoa

115 " and 115 barrels per *Dalton* from New York.

**Cruet**—Arrivals:

100 barrels per *G. B. S.* from London.

Prices have advanced to

English	6500—7500
German	6 500—6 800
Boulogne	7 500—8 000

**PORT OF SANTOS.**

September 12th, 1881.

**Coffee**—The market closes quiet at 4800—4900 per 10 kilos for superiors.

Receipts last week averaged 3,600 bags per day and stock to-day is estimated at 27,000 bags.

The receipts in August averaged 3,134 bags per day, against 1,483 bags per day in July, the total receipts from July 1st to August 31st amounting to 143,710 bags

against 97,410 bags in same period of 1880

" 110,700 " " 1879

" 148,600 " " 1878

" 54,907 " " 1877

The exports in August were 61,600 bags viz:

United States	7,118
Coastwise	635

in July 42,809

Total for the 2 months 104,769 bags

against 151,882 bags same period 1880

" 119,743 " " 1879

" 214,525 " " 1878

" 49,756 " " 1877

**PORT OF MARANHÃO.**

August 28th, 1881.

**Cotton**—Very little doing. Quotations 420 to 480 reis per kilo.

**Sugar**—Entries are now on a larger scale but still not very important. Buyers offer 120—130 reis per kilo.

**Freights**—12d. and 10 1/2 for cotton, 10 and 10 1/2 for sugar. Cargo scarce.

**Exchange**—22 1/2 go ds.

**Discounts**—8 1/2 to 9 1/2. Money very scarce.

The official valuation of the exports from Pará during the month of July for the last five years, according to the *Provincia de Pará* are as follows:

year	value	year</
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Capital paid up..... " 500,000  
Reserve fund..... " 140,000

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HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

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Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000  
Reserve Fund..... £ 140,000

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